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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
5 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
6 AT TACOMA

7 GEORGE PHILIP HERTZOG, JR.,  
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v.  
STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
Petitioner,  
Respondent.

No. C11-5850 RBL/KLS

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**  
**Noted For: December 23, 2011**

This habeas corpus action has been referred to United States Magistrate Judge Karen L. Strombom pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and Local MJR 3 and MJR 4. Petitioner filed this action under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 challenging his 1999 convictions for first degree rape of a child, first degree incest of a child, and first degree child molestation. ECF No. 5. The Court has determined that the petition is successive and should be transferred to the Ninth Circuit.

17 **DISCUSSION**

18 The Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (AEDPA) “greatly restricts  
19 the power of federal courts to award relief to state prisoners who file second or successive habeas  
20 corpus applications.” *Tyler v. Cain*, 533 U.S. 656, 661-662 (2001). Title 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)  
21 provides, in part:  
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23 **(b)(1) A claim presented in a second or successive habeas corpus**  
24 **application under section 2254 that was presented in a prior application shall**  
25 **be dismissed.**

26 **(2) A claim presented in a second or successive habeas corpus**  
**application under section 2254 that was not presented in a prior application**  
**shall be dismissed unless –**

1 (A) the applicant shows that the claim relies on a new rule of  
2 constitutional law, made retroactive to cases on collateral review by the Supreme  
Court, that was previously unavailable; or

3 (B)(i) the factual predicate for the claim could not have been discovered  
previously through the exercise of due diligence; and

4 (ii) the facts underlying the claim, if proven and viewed in light of the  
evidence as a whole, would be sufficient to establish by clear and convincing  
evidence that, but for constitutional error, no reasonable factfinder would have  
5 found the applicant guilty of the underlying offense.

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7 (3)(A) Before a second or successive application permitted by this section is filed  
in the district court, the applicant shall move in the appropriate court of appeals  
8 for an order authorizing the district court to consider the application.

9 Title 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b) (Emphasis added.)

10 The core principle underlying § 2244(b) is that, absent extraordinary circumstances, a  
11 federal habeas petitioner will have only one opportunity to litigate a federal habeas petition. At a  
12 minimum, a subsequent federal petition filed by a prisoner who has already received one  
13 adjudication of a habeas petition constitutes a “second or successive application” within the  
14 meaning of § 2244(b). A request for authorization to file such a repetitive petition under §  
15 2244(b)(3) must be denied unless the petitioner’s claims fall within one of the two narrow  
16 exceptions set forth in § 2244(b)(2). In the absence of proper authorization from the Court of  
17 Appeals, a district court lacks jurisdiction to consider a habeas corpus petition that is a second or  
18 successive one within the meaning of § 2244(b). *Cooper v. Calderon*, 274 F.3d 1270, 1274 (9th  
19 Cir. 2001); *Nunez v. United States*, 96 F.3d 990, 991 (7th Cir. 1996). This Court may transfer a  
20 second or successive petition erroneously filed with the district court to the Ninth Circuit for its  
21 “gatekeeper” review under § 2244(b)(3).  
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24 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A) creates a “gatekeeping” mechanism for the consideration of  
25 second or successive petitions. *Felker v. Turpin*, 518 U.S. 651, 657 (1996). “The prospective  
26 applicant must file in the court of appeals a motion for leave to file a second or successive habeas

1 application in the district court.” *Id.* The applicant must make a prima facie showing that the  
2 application satisfies the requirements of § 2244(b). *Id.*

3 Mr. Hertzog filed his first federal habeas petition for relief in May, 2006. *Hertzog v.*  
4 *Maggie Miller-Stout*, U.S. District Court Case No. C06-5287 RJB. This Court denied the  
5 petition with prejudice after concluding that his petition was time-barred. *See* ECF Nos. 28 and  
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8 The dismissal of Mr. Hertzog’s first petition triggers the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §  
9 2244(b) for a subsequently filed petition. *McNabb v. Yates*, 576 F.3d 1028, 1039 (9th Cir. 2009);  
10 *Henderson v. Lampert*, 396 F.3d 1049, 1052-54 (9th Cir. 2005). Because this Court denied his  
11 prior petition with prejudice, his current petition is a second petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b).  
12 *Burton v. Stewart*, 549 U.S. 147, 152-157 (2007). Mr. Herzog must obtain permission from the  
13 Ninth Circuit before he may file his current petition. *Id.* Until the Ninth Circuit issues  
14 permission to file the petition, this Court lacks jurisdiction to consider the petition. The Court  
15 may transfer the Ninth Circuit for consideration as an application for leave to file a successive  
16 petition pursuant to Ninth Circuit Rule 22-3(a), which states:

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18 (a) Application. Any petitioner seeking leave to file a second or  
19 successive 2254 petition or 2255 motion in district court must seek leave under 28  
20 U.S.C. §§ 2244 or 2255. An original and five copies of the application must be  
21 filed with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. No filing fee is required. If a second  
22 or successive petition or motion, or application for leave to file such a petition or  
23 motion, is mistakenly submitted to the district court, the district court shall refer it  
24 to the court of appeals.

25 Therefore, this Court lacks jurisdiction and should transfer the petition to the Ninth  
26 Circuit for consideration as an application for leave to file a successive petition.

1 **CONCLUSION**

2 The Court should transfer this habeas corpus petition to the Ninth Circuit Court of  
3 Appeals as a second or successive petition, pursuant to Ninth Circuit Rule 22-3(a), and  
4 administratively close the file.

5 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and Rule 72(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil  
6 Procedure, the parties shall have fourteen (14) days from service of this Report to file written  
7 objections. See also Fed. R. Civ. P. 6. Failure to file objections will result in a waiver of those  
8 objections for purposes of appeal. *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140 (1985). Accommodating the  
9 time limit imposed by Rule 72(b), the Clerk is directed to set the matter for consideration on  
10 **December 23, 2011**, as noted in the caption.

11 **DATED** this 30th day of November, 2011.

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14 Karen L. Strombom  
15 United States Magistrate Judge  
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